NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETZ EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NARSAU ST

TIRM cost is advance. Mosey sent by mail will t at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills ourrent in

mers, to a limited number, will be inserte in the Wasselv Harand, and in the European and Californ

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CONNIE SOCCAM. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- WOXDER.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- RIGHELING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - MARRIPA -HANDT

NEW BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY.-MAZEFFA-BARAE POWERY THEATRE. BOWGEY-MACRETH-IRELAND AS

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway,...Two GIAM'S, Two Dwarfs, Albinos, What Is 1v, &c., at all hours. Cubio's Cave...At 3 and 7% P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad way.—Ethiopian Songs, Danges, Burlesques, &c.—Hot Ann Tou Greenbacks? WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—BTHIOPIAN SONG, DARCES, &c.—VOTE FOR THE ARRY SWOED.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway .- SIMMONE AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -BALLETS PANTONINES, BURLESQUES, &C. -MAGIC PLUTE. SALON DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broad way. -- ROBERT HELLIN COOPER INSTITUTE. - DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN

WITH SUPPLEMENT. New York, Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WERKLY HERALD must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout th country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-sorted in the WERKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

The most remarkable reticence is observed with re gard to the movements of General Grant. Flying rumors prevail, as a matter of necessity on the eve of all great events, but nothing is known of the intention anding general beyond the fact that he and are ready for the crisis which is approaching. We are told t'at the only fear is that General Les will "attempt to escape" from his position before General Grant moves upon his works. It may be a vague fear, however, which need not distress those who are anxious upon the question. It is far more likely that such a sagacious strategist as Lee has proved himself will not change his base, except it be for a stronger

An official despatch from General Binks states that, notwithstanding the "surprise" on the 8th ult. , the loss of the enemy on the two following days was considerable that the last fights were a disaster, and so forth. Fur ther details of the Red river expedition, containing many points of interest, are given by our correspondents to flav. General Banks has fallen back to Alexandria, and all the transports and gunboats except the Eastport have arrived safely down to the falls at that place.

General Beauregard is said to be placed in command of e rebel forces in North Carolina. General Peck has been noved by our government from command in the same strict, and General Palmer appointed in his place.

There is no news of importance from the Southwest to ay. The status que as pears to be rigidly preserved, as will be seen by our interesting correspondence from various points in that region.

The steamships Scotia, Edinburg and Olympus, from Queenstown, reached this port yesterday. The news by the Scotia is dated to the 24th of April- wo days later. The Paris journals attach much importance to the de-

cluration of the House of Representatives in Washington against the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. The Independance Belge intimates that the new Emperor has considers himself prepared to brave the hostility of the United States." Our special correspondent in Paris says
that the action of the House had seriously diminished the confidence of the people in the stability of the new

The Emperor of Mexico bad issued a farewell address to the people of Trieste. The imperial convention between France and Mexico is published in the Herald to-day. The French Cross of the Legion of Honor has been for munitaries of France in Mex co. Maximilian's diplomacy was very active on the European continent. The new Mexican loan was at a discount to England.

but was eagerly sought after in Paris. United States gunboat Kearsarge was firmly aground on the Leopold embankment, off the port of

Ostend. She had chased a blockade runner, and was for Ostend for provisions, in charge of a pilot pts had been made to lighten the vessel with the

View of attempting to float her off.

The steam blockade running company of England was a great difficulty in consequence of the Attorney General having given an opinion against the legality of the Mrs. Greenhow had appeared to Paris as a representa

eve woman from the rebel confederacy. She attracted such attention, and, it was said, had had an ardionce of Colonel Charles Carroll Hicks, of the robel army, bar

arrived in Paris.
| Garibaidi feft England for Caprers to the Duke of

Butherland's yacht. The Duke of Sutherland gave his solemn assurance that no government pressure had been country. The Prince of Wales visited Garibaldi and re mained with him during an hour. Garibaldi was enter ined at breakfast by the Consul of the United States in London, where he met a large party of Americans. The power would be put down, and said that the peace of the world" would be preserved by union between England and America. He addressed almost every foreign nationality in England, in-bluding Poles and the men of "Young Russia." The auces under which Garibaldi took his dep and had called meetings for Sunday, the 24th of April, in

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of April 23 save : Fifteen hundred persons have left Queenstown for New gration is telling fearfully on Irish railway property, and it is estimated that the depreciation in the stock of the different Irish lines represents a fourth of their cost.

Jem Mace " binds" the match with Joe Coburn, and declares, as will be seen in our columns to day, that he is

on advanced one-fourth of a penny in Liverpoo on the 23d of April, the market ruling firmer. Bread tendy. Consols closed in London on April 23 at 91% a

CONGRESS.

In the Sepate yesterday a committee of conference was rdered on the amendments to the Army Appropriation III. A bill regulating the sale of public coal lands and

quires the accompanying documents of the Department reports to be edited and portions selected desirable for popular distribution, and issued, with the reports and President's message, in one volume. It also provides for the sale of extra documents at cost. The joint resolution appropriating \$25,000,000 for the Western militia troops (which was yesterday erroneously reported as barren. cent, the pay of private soldiers from thirteen to sixteen geants to twenty dollars, orderly sergeants to twenty-four dollars, sergeant majors to twenty-six dollars per month, and paymesters' clerks to twelve hundred dol-lars per annum. Some discussion ensued, and the bill was passed unanimously. The Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were reported by the Ways and Means Committee. These appropriation seven Ways and Means Committee. Those appropriating seven million two hundred thousand dollars for the completion of sixteen screw steam sloops, four millions for the purchase and repair of vessels for Western waters, and three millions for the purchase and charter of vessels for thane of land adjoining the Charlestown Navy Yard was the Naval Academy from Newport, R. I., to Annapolis Md. The House then concurred in the Seaate's amend

ment of republican governments in the revolted States was resumed, and continued till the adjournment.

and the debate on the bill providing for the establish

In the Board of Supervisors vesterday a commu tion from the Comptroller was received, containing a statement of the law authorizing the raising of money for the payment of bounties and riot claims, and an ordiance to provide for the redemption of the county loans for these purposes. This ordinance was adopted. Anothe This contained a certified copy of the new county tax levy and the draft of an ordinance to amond the ordi year. Referred to Committee on Annual Taxes Supervisor Conner offered a resolution thanking Supervisor Blunt for the able manner in which be discharged his duty to the county as chairman of the Volunteer Committee. Adopted. A report was containing a statement of the number of persons under their charge the first quarter of this year. The number of inmates received was fourteen thousand two hundred dred and thirty-three; sick, five thousand three hundred and forty; died, seven hundred and eighty three; re-

Board adjourned for a week.

At the opening of his court yesterday Surrogate Tucker to say that the report published in th Tribune, purporting to give an account of the preceedings of his court in the matter of the Fullerton-contempt case ras incorrect, garbled and unfair. His Henor remarked that the reports of all the other morning papers had been

The memory of the famous Walton murder case was revived in the Surrogate's Court again yesterday morning. William B. Moore, the detective, presented a petition setting forth that Walton was murdered, and that his executors advertised a reward of one thousand dollars for the conviction of the murderer; that such conviction was afterwards procured through the petitioner, as cor-Jeffords—is now awaiting execution; that the executors of Walton have not paid the reward, although there are The Surrogate held that this claim appeared to be neithe a debt of the testator nor an expense of the administra-tion of the estate, and denied the prayer of the petitioner

considerable excitement among the lawyers. Mr. Van Loon defended the action of the Burrogate in committing the defendant, while ex-Judge Dean made a lengthy appeal in favor of Mr. Fullerton. The Court reserved its

In the case of Clark vs. Brooks, which was set down for trial in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, of the concern have been mutilated, with the view of in-juring him in the present suit. Judge Brady took the

Coroner Norris yesterday delivered his charge to the fary in the Chenango botler explosion case. He reviewed nesses who had testified before them, and presented the address the jury retired to deliberate, and continued session during a portion of the afternoon and up to ten o'clock at night, without agreeing upon a verdict will continue their examination of the testimony to-day The stock market opened dull yesterday, and prices prevailed, and a disposition was evinced to shake off the depression that has hung so beavily during the last two the transactions did not cover any large amounts. 109 %. Money continued plenty, and the rate of interest

The markets yesterday were generally quiet, and prices of nearly all kinds of merchandise were merely minal. This was particularly the case with imported merchandise. Domestic produce was mostly dull and de illeing, while many kinds ruled lower. Petroleum was about the only exception. The news from Europe excited the market and caused an advance of 2c. a 3c. per gal ion. Cotton was steady. On "Change business in broad-stuffs was very dull, and flour and wheat were again lightly lower, while corn and cats, which are in demand Lard dull and drooping, and other provisions quiet. New outler was in request at 30c. for Ohio and 32c. for State Whiskey was again firmer and in good request. Freight were dull and without change in rates. The report of the commercial brokers who went to Washington to protoot against increased taxation was beard at an informal moeting on 'Change, and further action is to be had in

place to-day.

The market for beef cattle was dull and heavy this week, and prices were 360. a %e per pound lower. A few choice steers realized 17a.; but the bulk of the prime Serings went at 16c. a 16 Ke.; other kinds sold down as low as 14c., 13c., 12c. and 11c., according to quality. Mitch cows were quiet and unchanged. Veale were dull and lower; sales were made at 7c. a 9c. a 91/c. Sheep and lambs were also lower; prices, varied from \$6.50 to \$9 a \$11. Hogs were dull and 1/c. lower; sales at 8c. a \$1/c. a 9c.—the latter an extreme flavore. The received ware flavore that the received ware and the received ware flavore. treme figure. The receipts were 3,900 beeves, 184 cows, 1,206 veals, 10,617 sheeps and lambs, and 18,932

DLE.-In another portion of this journal we publish the articles of agreement entered into between the new Emperor of Mexico and the Emperor of France. From this interesting document it will be seen that Napoleon has paved the way for a very speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico; also that his Majesty has made a good thing of it in a pecuniary sense, as be gets a subsidy from the new empire, obtains the payment of the monstrous claims trumped up against the Mexican government by French citizens (the Duke de Morny, Persigny and Walewski, the Emperor's favorites), and leaves for it all the Foreign Legion which, in the service of France, went to Mexico. Of course all that Napoleon expects to make out of this scheme he will see carried out without delay. Then Maximilian will find that he has been made a catspaw of, and that he will have to get out of the affair as best he may. When we have terminated our civil war we shall undoubtedly aid Max, in coming to a basty conclusion in this matter, and will facilitate his putting it into operation without loss of

Movement Bast and West. Our latest reports from "the front" in Vir ginia inform us that both armies are unusually quiet. "Only this and nothing more." It is, however, the stillness of the lien and the tiger while poising themselves for their deadly encounter. Nothing is known, and nothing is asked, in Washington of the plans and combinetions of General Grant; but unbounded confience prevails in a glorious issue to the impending campaign. The late heavy rains in Eastern Virginia may delay a little the opening of the grand drams in that quarter; but, as we are sure that every day, meantime, is wisely appropriated by General Grant to the perfect equipment, organization and disposition of his forces for efficient co-operation, we patiently await the day and the result of the com-

The leading rebel organs at Richmond find it exceedingly difficult to comprehend the designs of General Grant. They suspect that he intends to flank Lee on the lower Rappahannock; but then his movements away up by Madison Court House indicate a similar design in that direction. They cannot tell what he is going to do with Burnside's corps; nor whether Generals Butler and Baldy Smith will advance up the Richmond Peninsula, or on the south side of the James river, or on both sides. They do not consider the Shenandoah valley perfectly safe. In fact, they betray their apprehensions that Lee is in danger, front, flanks and rear; and yet they are more apprehensive of danger to Joe Johnston in Georgia.

The rebel leaders at Richmond evi dently fear that, while strengthening our army on the Rapidan, General Grant has not veakened the victorious army at Chattanooga Jeff. Davis, therefore, may well be somewhat uneasy concerning the safety of Atlanta, while all the help that he can muster is required for the defence of Richmond. The withdrawal of Longstreet from East Tennessee is of itself equal to a heavy reinforcement of General Thomas, and it is probable that General Sherman, General Grant's experienced chief in command in the West, will take good care that no further reinforcements from Georgia are sent forward to General Lee.

Thus it will be seen that in securing Chattanooga we head off the enemy to a very great extent on their interior lines of communication. While we were not further advanced in the West than Nashville or Murfreesboro it was almost impossible to prevent the concentration of all the rebel reserves of Georgia and Alabama in the army of Lee, if required. Now, as our army from Chattanooga may pounce upon Atlanta, if not strongly defended, and thus cut off the subsistence of Richmond. Johnston, with a large force, must-remain in Georgia, at all hazards to Gen. Lee. In this view Gen. Sherman bolds the right wing of Gen. Grant's forces operating against Richmond, Generals Butler and Baldy Smith the left, and Gen. Meade the centre, with the heroic old Army of the Potomac-and all under the watchful eye of the victor of Vicksburg.

If successful on either wing or in the centre, Gen. Grant wins the game. But, right, left and centre, we anticipate his complete success.

The Red Shirt in England.

Under a very apparent seriousness the English character is nevertheless capable of a most ardent enthusiasm; and in no way is this made more manifest than in the hearty and uproarious greetings which the people of England tender to those who are prominent as patriots. Several years since Kossuth, the Hungarian eader, was the recipient of a London welcome such as astonished Europe. Lately Garibaldi has been even more enthusiastically greeted The people in England vastly admire the quiet, unpresuming Italian patriot and hero, and they shouted for him lustily. The aristocracy made government held aloof at first, then made tardy advance, and finally have begged Garibaldi to leave the country quietly, giving it to be understood that ill bealth is the cause of his sudden departure. It is well known in London, spite of the denials of the government organs, that the real cause of the cessation of the Garibaldi welcome is the anger and annovance of Louis Napoleon, who is averse to the Gene-

England, who up to a very recent date has in all things opposed the policy of the Emperor of the French, has now given way to his supremacy, and evidently studies how she may woid bis ill will. She despatched one of her most illustrious noblemen to appease his anger at what must be termed an individual act-we refer to the Stansfeld affair: and, to smooth the way of the envoy, Lord Palmerston announced openly in the House of Commons that Napoeon's safety and that of his dynasty are essential to the welfare of Europe. These are great concessions on the part of England, hitherto so jealous of this sovereign, whom she stigmatized as a mere adventurer, a usurper, "the man of December." At one time, and that not far distant, his every action was regarded with distrust and denounced by the English press. Now all that he does is well. In short, the abasement of England and the triumph of Napoleon are complete, and in no wise is this nade more apparent than in this Garibaldi

The workingmen in England fully understand this matter, and resent the departure of Garibaldi. They blame their governing classes for a weak subserviency, and have called meetings to make addresses to the Italian patriot. The Prince of Wales visited Garibaldi, and several leading statesmen in England paid attention to him; but still the people are aware that he was requested to leave the country; and out of this affair there may yet arise seriou complications, such, in fact, as may cause the revolution which the English government has

o intense a borror of. THE THREE YEARS MEN-THE QUESTION OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM.-Large numbers of soldiers in the three years regiments, who enlisted in May and June in 1861, claim that they are fairly out of the service in May or June of this year, as they will then have served three years from the date of their respective enlistments. But the War Department has decided that the soldiers did not enter the service of the United States on the day of enlistment; that they only became soldiers of the United States on the day on which the regiment as such was "mustered in." and that consequently their period of service is to be counted from that day. Though the propriety and ustice of this decision must be clear upon a full consideration of the subject, it is difficult g make all the men who are interested in it | microsles are vet to come

believe that it is right, and come decision has excited a great deal of dissatisfac-tion this year, as it did with the two years men last year. Some of the papers have given our rency to a statement not likely to simplify this difficulty. It is said that upon the urgent representation of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, the War Department has ruled that the men of the Pennsylvania Reserves shall have th eir time counted from the day of callstmen We do not believe this statement at all. It is not possible that the War Department can depart from its own rule in favor of the men o any one State. It must give up its rule entirely or adhere to it in every case. But the desatisfaction of the soldiers with

cision is not a clamorous one. They desire the government to recognize what they believe to be their rights; yet it is not likely that one in ten of the men interested wishes to leave the army. Strange as it may seem to those unacquainted with army life, the soldier never wishes to leave the army on the eve of battle, and especially would these soldiers not desire to leave the glorious Army of the Potomac on the eve of the great battle that is to decide the fate of the country. No soldiers fought better last year than those who claimed that their time was up, and that the government was not entitled to their services. Several regiments from this State, and some from other States, remained last year and took part in the battles of the spring campaign, and in the hattle of Gettysburg even, after they were entitled to their discharge under the War Department rule; and others will, if there be any necessity, do the same this year. It is not from any desire to shirk a battle that the soldiers lesire their discharges; but we have no doubt that the gallant fellows would like very well to have another chance to enlist be fore the war is over, if for nothing else than to see how it feels to have a thousand dollars

A New Bra in Human Development-The Davemport Brothers.

As the world grows older it grows wiser. Human development has made greater advances in every direction within the past fifty years than during the five thousand years be fore. Old things are now passing away. Everything is becoming new. Systems of science, religion, philosophy, government-all are being revolutionized. We are in a transition state from darkness to light, and every day brings us nearer to the grand new era of the

Usually the occurrence of great changes in the world's history is accompanied by great wars. So it is now. There are wars in the East, in the West, in the North, in the South This continent is devastated by wars. In the United States, in Mexico and in South America fighting is constantly going on. In Europe all the nations are preparing for battle. The war cloud, which appeared no bigger than a man's hand in Schleswig-Holstein, is spreading over all Europe. No one need be surprised to hear at any moment that France and England are involved in it. Armies are being collected and navles equipped by the great Powers in anticipation of events. Poland still struggles for freedom. Garibaldi still shouts his war-cry-"Rome and Venice." It requires but a trifle to make the martial confla gration general, and no one can tell how much longer the catastrophe will be delayed.

But the revolutions, recently accomplished o obviously pending, extend not only to philosophy, to science and to government, but also to re igion. The most ancient creeds are at las dying out. They are destroying each other, or are being destroyed in turn. In India and Asia, n China and Japan, Christianity is pushing Budhism and Brahmaism and all other forms of idolatry out of existence. Mahomedanism, which annihilated so many paganisms, is evidently on the decline. Christianity, divided into a thoubecomes weaker in its influence at every new hism. Meanwhile discoveries are being made in the laws of matter and of mind that, if reliable, explain away the miracles upon which religious are founded, and give novel meanings to records hitherto accepted as supernatural facts. Spiritgalism itself, which was to eclipse and succeed all other creeds, seems about to be superseded by these recent discoveries.

Here, for example, are the Davenport Brothers. They do the most wonderful things in public and private. Perhaps their performinces are more astonishing in a private parfor, where deception appears impossible, than in a public hall, where there may be room for a suspicion of trickery. These brothers make musical instruments float about the room. They cause spectral arms and hands to become visible and tangible. They raise chairs and tables from the floor to the ceiling. They illuminate the room with balls of blazing fire. While these phenomena are occurring the brothers remain seated, their hands and feet firmly tied and incapable of motion, even if any sleight of hand or sleight of foot could suffice to perform such modern miracles. Yet the Davenport Brothers do not attribute these wonders to piritualism. They say that the power to preduce such manifestations has been bestor upon them; and it is perhaps the same occult power, differently developed, as that shows in the telegraph and the steam engine. It may be a physical power, or a mental power, or a moral power, or a combination of them all; but certainly it is as yet inexplicable.

But, when all this is admitted, we come to the question, cui bono? What good is all this? To what does it all amount? In this practical age that is the loquiry addressed to everything new. That inquiry gave spiritualism its first rebuff. Tables may tip and rappings be heard; but if the only use of spiritualism is to attract people to public seances at fifty cents a ticket. the manifestations cannot rank much higheralthough they are a thousand times more ronderful—than those of so-called magicians and necromancers. Still we must not forget that the same query might have been addressed to the authors of all the miracles recorded in the Bible, the Zend Avesta, the writings of Confucius and the Koran. It is one thing to show miracles and another to form a system of faith of which the miracles are merely the proofs and illustrations. But, on the other hand, we should be glad to have the wonders of the Davenport Brothers and their colleagues put to some practical account besides that of filling the pockets of the performers; and the exigencies of this war afford a fine opportunity for such a test. It is evident that we are upon the threshold of a new era of human develop ment; but it is also evident that the new err will be practical, and not theoretical; useful and not ideal, and that more utilitarian

THE DANGE WAR.—The fall of Duppel puts an end to the prospect of any further resistance on the part of the Danes to the operations of the Allies. It was their stronges military position, and, having falled to hold it. there is no other point of their military defences which they can hope to maintain against the large odds opposed to them. They have lost everything but their honor, and they must now be resigned to accept such terms as the onference may choose to impose upon them Whatever these may be, they may humiliate, but they cannot disgrace them. They have done all that a gallant and patriotic people could do in the face of overwhelming numbers. They will have the further consolation of reflecting that time will bring reparation for their wrongs, and that they will yet be able to bear a hand in breaking up the coalition by which their rights have been thus uncorupulously vio lated.

The conduct of Prussis and Austria throughout these difficulties has been unprincipled to the last degree. History will hold them accountable not only for an invasion of settled principles of international law, but for a savage and unnecessary waste of blood. All that they have accomplished by a continued prosec of hostilities would just as surely have been effected by the conference which is now sitting As to the military glory resulting from it, it can only be classed on a par with that which the Northern Powers gained by the parti-tion of Poland. That reasure brought eternal disgrace upon them, and has been a source of perpetual danger and embarrassment to them ever since. Denmark is another element added to their future perplexities. Her people can never forget or forgive the wrongs that they have inflicted upon them. Let revolution but once raise its head in Germany, and it will be seen how fruitful the dragon's teeth thus sown will prove. In the meanwhile the government that has most cause to reproach itself for the misfortunes that have befallen the Danes is that of Great Britain. Had the latter been firm in the attitude of remonstrance which it assumed, Austria and Prussia would never have ventured upon a violation of their territory. In such cases the alternative of an appeal to arms is the only argument that is effective. It was its duty to adopt this tone, as a party to the convention of 1852. England is however, only good at bullying the weak When it is a question of equal force she shirks the risk, and quietly pockets the affronts dealt

THE OBSEQUIES TO-DAY.

The Funeral Coremontes of the Late The funeral of the late Commodore William David Porter, who died last Sunday morning at St. Luke's Hospital

will take place this afternoon, from the Governor's Room City Hall. The remains were exhibited in the Governor's Room yesterday, and were viewed by hundreds of people, representing nearly every class of society. The body was laid out in a beautiful mahogany coffin, bearing the

The funeral procession, which will be participated in by Guard and a company of marines, will start at three o'clock this afternoon, and will move through Chathac street, Bowery, Bond street and Broadway to the South

The following will be the programme of the process

sion:

The Eighty-fourth regiment, National Guard, acting as the funeral escort.

Officers of the Army and Navy, not on duty.

A company of Marines from the Navy, Yard will act as a Guard of Honor.

The Pall Boarers in carriages.

Immediate Relatives and Friendagin carriages.

His Honor the Mayor, and Members of the Common Council in carriages.

The procession will move from the City Hall at three o'clock P. M., precisely.

THE PORTER PANILY PROM THE REVOLUTION OF

There were two brothers (David and Samuel) who repurpose of cutting off supplies from the British. In the ful, until Samuel Porter was wounded and captured by superior force, and sent by his captors on board the Jersey prison ship Captain David Porter was some time afterwards also captured and sent a prisoner on board the same prison ship, where he was present at his brother's death, and obtained permission to bury him. David made friends with some of the British sailors, who enabled him to escape in a water cask. He served faithfully through the Revolutionary war, and afterwards built and established mrine telegraphs on Federal Hill. Baltimore. He also founded a society for the retief of captains and mates to the merchant service. He had two sone, David and John. They both entered the navy of the United States, and ware in the war of 1812. John died as a commander, at Watertown, Massachusetts, and his brother havid, so well remembered as the brave denoier of the Essex, of 1812, raised for himself imperiabable renown in the Tripolitam war under Proble, and in the French difficulties under Truxton. He was engaged in putting down the pirates of the West Indies in the years 1821-22-23-24, and became a benefactor to the world from that service. During the Mexicas war of independence he commanded the navy of Mexice. On his return thence General prison ship Captain David Porter was some time afte

tructon. He was engaged in putting down the pirates of the West Indies in the years 1821-22-23-24, and became a benefactor to the world from that service. During the Mexican was of independence he commanded the navy of Mexica. On his return thence General Jackson, then President, appointed him Sonnel General Jackson, then President at that city, in which office he remained until his death.

The Commodore had six sons—Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, now commanding the naval forces on the Western waters. Henry O. Porter, leutenant, United States Navy, who distinguished himself in the attack of the Hatteras on the rebol steamer Alabams, on the last of Jacusry, 1863, in the Gulf of Mexico, the rebel cruiser natrowly scaping destruction, so impoteens was the attack of the Hateras. This son was engaged throughout the Mexican war as an army volunteer, and was preminent sho in the Nicaragua expedition. His other sons—Lieutenant Thos. Porter, who died in service on board the United States schooner First, and Commodore W. D. Porter, the eldest, whose death has been so lately recorded.

Commodore W. D. Porter entered the navy on the 1st of Jacusry, 1894, and arbis death had just passed his fifted year. His services entitle his memory to the highest respect his fellow countrymen can give. During the first years of his professional parker, that time of presperous peace, when our republic was graying so rapidly to ripeness and vigor, there was not much opportunity for his courageous qualities to become so conspicuous as since with the Mexican authorities at Guaymas in 1899 and 1860, he then commanded the sloop of war St. Marys, belonging to the Pacific squadron; and also during the time of the negro insurrection at Panama in 1890, where, by energy and great decisio

Arkmans, in August, 1892, are too well show he had been coapituition.

During the last eighteen months of his life he had been kept from active service—first on court martial deay at Brooklyn, afterwards by an irritating court of inquiry, which lasted nearly eleven months. Souching he successes on the Western enters, and from which is Movember last he was most honorably acquisited. The hurt spirit chafed at inaction, and at the injustice which, he considered, was dose him by those in power, and these things doubtless brought on the disease which has caused the death of one of the bravest, most faithful and trus heroes, and one whom our country may well be grateful for and proud to claim.

Protober, Harrison & Co., of this city, made a run from New York to Hampion Roads in nineteen hours, which is

NEWS FROM WARHINGTON

A Bill Increasing the Pay of the Army Passed by the House.

Interesting Debate on the Rocon struction of Robel States.

Mr. Fernando Wood Defines His Position.

Finale of the Wilkes Court Martial.

The Commodore Suspended for Three Years and Reprimanded.

WARRINGTON, Mar S. 1984. REST IN REGARD TO MILITARY MOVI

cils of the military aut prominent civilians and even army officers. The uteness confidence, however, is reposed in those having the direct conduct of affairs, and due credit is given for their wiedom in presenting any officers.

The Question of the states, as it claims by numberity, that the reports tolographed from here that the question of superseding General Banks has been discussed to Cabinet meeting, and that there is any dissatisfaction with at, or any intention of relieving INCREASE OF THE PAY OF SOLDIERS

The passage of the bill to increase the pay of the sel-diers by the House to-day will most with general appro-bation. There was no debate upon it, and no opposition, small, and desired to amount in the satisfied that larger; but the majority appeared to be satisfied that

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SEYMOOR. Brigadier General Seymour, who was in command as be time of the Florida disaster, has errived in this city.

There was a caucus of a number of the re-Secators to-day, and it was decided to sust

specting the restoration of Frank Blair's commissi-it is understood that it will be amended in the Senate as to provide that he shall not be recognized as an offiin the military service, and recomm

TARY OF THE NAVY.

MONTH DATE JUST DOOR PROMULTAGE.

GENERAL CORDED—NO. SS.

KAYT DEPARTMENT, WARRINGTON, May 3, 1864.

At the Naval General Court Martial recently convened in the city of Washington, Commodore Charles Williams of the navy, was tried upon the following charges, preferred against him by the Department:—

Charge 1—Dissobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer while in the execution of his office.

Charge 2—Insubordinate conduct and negligence or carelessooms in obeying orders.

the navy of the United States.

Of each of these charges the accused was found by the court "guilty," and was seateneed in the following terms:—

"And the court does hereby seatenes the accused, Commodere Charles Wilkes, to be publicly reprimended by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended from duty for the term of three years."

The fluding of the court in this case is approved and the seateness confirmed.

antence confirmed.

In carrying into execution that part of the sentence which requires that Commodore Wilkes be publicly reprimended I need hardly say more to an officer of his age and experience than that the promulgation of such charges and of the destation upon them by a court composed of the officers of the highest rank in the navy constitutes in itself a reprimand sufficiently poignant and severe to any one when may have desired to preserve an untarnished record in the service. The Department would glashy have been spared the unpleasant duty which has devoted upon it in this case; but the appeal made to the teither to tolerate the disrespect and sul ted aspersions or refer the case to the in

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate was obliged to adjourn to-day at two The Senate was obliged to adjourn to-day is two o'clock, there not being a quorum present. The bill appropriating twenty-five millions for the volunteers called out for one hundred days was passed, it having failed of obtaining the vote of a quorum apon it less night. Twice within the last few days has the Senate been obliged to adjourn in the midst of the session for want of a quorum. It is understood that, in view of the disinclination of the members to attend to their duties, and the consequent difficulty of keeping a quorum in their seats during its session, under the present rule requiring a majority of the Senators from all the States to constitute a quorum, the rules are to be altered so that a-majority of the Senators actually qualified shall suffice

THE DESATE IN THE HOUSE ON RECONSTRUCTING THE RESEL STATES.

The speech of Mr. Kernen, of New York, in the House

to-day, against the bill to guarantee republican govern-ments in the seconded States, is universally pronounced the best that has been made on that side during the dethe best that has been made on that side during the de-bate. It was argumentative, and confined strictly to the subject under discussion, and referred principally to the legal principles involved. Mr. Fernande Wood also de-livered a characteristic speech on the same bill to-night, in which he took occasion to defend himself against the attack made upon him by Mr. Schoock same days ago. The cholerie member from Ohie was not in his seat, so Mr. Wood postponed title future time a review of his (Mr. Schook's) public life and sobleve-ments, which when given will no deabt occasion a spicy personal controversy. Mr. Perry, of New Jersey, sinepersonal controversy. Mr. Perry, of New Jersey, at made a political apeech, in which he alluded to Gener Cox against and Mr. Bontwell in favor of the bill and the vote taken.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THE THE The Treasury Investigating Committee had a protes meeting to night, which was occupied with the emmittee of Ocionel Baker, Provest Marshal of the War Dep ment, and the production of the evidence which he has plated in reference to the alleged im

played in the department. His examination was not esceleded, and he will appear before the committee again The select committee to investigate the charges in re-Intion to the Treasury Department met this moreing and organized. Solonel laker was summoned to appear before them this evening, to produce the evidence which he has obtained in regard to the transactions of Mr. Clark,

superintendent of the printing of notes and bonds.

The report that Mr. S. M. Clark, about where con to management of the printing bureau of the Treasury
Department charges have been made, and are now being
investigated by a committee of the Homes, had been dia
missed by Mr. Chare, is untrue. Pending the investigate tion, such action would not in any case be probable.

THE QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT PILLED. illed, and Washington is out of the draft. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan to day amo Fifteen our loads of sick and wounded soldiers, from the cospitals in this city, sufficiently convalescent to be

moved, were sent north to-day. THE BILL TO PREVENT COLL SIONS ON THE WATER.